



THE TRVE HISTORIE OF THE late and lamentable aduentures of Don Sebastian King of Portugall, after his imprisonment in Naples, vntill this pre- sent day, being now in Spaine at Saint Lucar de Barrameda.

ROMANS. 13.

There is no power but from God.



AT LONDON
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1602.



LAUREATE

ЭНТЫ ОДНОГЛАСИЕ
ОБРАЩАЕТСЯ К СВЯТОМУ ПОСЛАНИКУ
СВЯТОГО АПОСТОЛА ПАВЛА ПОСЛАНИКУ
СВЯТОМУ ПОСЛАНИКУ ПАВЛА ПОСЛАНИКУ

• 27 . 2 V A M O A.
.and the last time on it is 17



YODAOS TAU

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THE TRVE HISTORIE
of the late and lamentable aduentures
of Don Sebastian King of Portugall,
after his imprisonment in Naples, vntill
this present day, being now in
Spaine at Saint Lucar
de Barromeda.



His vnsfortunate King, *Don Sebastian*, hauing bene brought from Florence to Naples, was put in the castle of *Oens*, in a chamber, without any other furniture in it, then a halter & a long knife of the length of halfe the arme: Where for the space of three dayes, they neither gaue him ought to drinke or to eate, nor whereon to lie: Which space, hee spent in continuall prayers, enduring his crosses with an incredible patience. On the fourth day after, the *Auditor Generall*, accompanied with two *Notaries*, came to visite him, and found him, for his life, of good disposition, & marueilful exceedingly at him (for all of them did verily beleue, that seeing himselfe so illtreated, he would

The true historie of Dom Sebastian.

in despite of me, and himselfe, or with one of those two instruments hee smot his dayes, which for that purpose were prepared, and placed in that room; or at leaste in some other, where hee dwelt, and said vnto him, that if he would not deny, and cease to maintaine, what he had alledged and maintained, in reporting himselfe to be *Don Sebastian King of Portugall*, hee should never haue either drinke, meat, or lodgynge. To whom the king made answere:

Do what you will, for I shall never sing any other song: and I beseech God on my earnest, of his infinite goodness and divine mercy, that he will streake out his powerfull hand, and assist me in these my troubles, and that hee will not suffer me to commit so foule a fault, or to fall into so great a mischiefe, and so contrary to mine owne soule, that for feare and terror of men, I should come to denie the truth, and to confess a falsehood. God defend me from it. I am that selfe same Don Sebastian, king of Portugall, which in the yeare 1578. passed into Africke against the Infidels, and the very same, wherin to augment the name & power of the Christians, putt my life in hazard and am that unfortunat Prince, who for the punishment of his sinnes lost a battle, which losse begat so many misadventures, and occasioned so many changes in Christendome. This is the verie truth, by no other can I say any other. With this answere, the Auditor & his Notaries woulde their way. After this they began to giue him for his nourishment some bread and water; and some few dayes after, hee was allowed fwe crowns a moneth, and a man to wayte vpon him. The *Viscount of Nipha* last deceased, came to visite him, and there exchaged betwix them that which hath bin publisched by so many chardis, & set forth in so many langua-

fame

King of Portugal.

fame had runne and reched through the world, that hee
was in prison, & that all men had like to see him,
many persons, of divers, both qualities, and nations,
made a voyage unto Naples, only to see him, and
to speake unto him. And amongst the rest, many Por-
tugals, some out of Portugal, and some from other pla-
ces of their being, past into Italy, that they might with
their owne proper eyes behold so admirable, and so rare
a wonder. Many of the Portugals, especially the elder
men who had seen him, and knew him; and some
also of Castile, and other strangers besides, having seen
him, and discoursed with him, confessed and maintay-
ned, that he was *Don Sebastian*, the true King of Portu-
gal. During the life of the said Viceroy, his impris-
onment was not so austere nor so stricke as it was afterwards,
when his sonne succeeded in the said gouernment, who
kept him exceeding close, and double garded, suffring
him notwithstanding to goe abroad on the Sundayes,
and other festivall dayes, for to heare masse in a Chap-
pel within the said Castle. He liued in perpetual pray-
ers and fastings. Euery Friday and Saturday, he fasted
with bread and water. He did the like sometimes also on
other dayes, as on Mundayes, and Wednesdayes. Hee
often frequented the Sacraments, and vied much con-
fession; and all the Lent long fed nor ate of any thing
but only herbes and pulse.

The sevengenth of Aprill last past, within a yeere
after that he was delivered to the Castilians, the said
Viceroy, who also is Count of Lemos, sonne to him
that was deceased, married with the daughter of the
Duke of Lerma, who now at this day is a gouernour in
Spain. At that time it was demanded of him, that hee
should

The trial & death of Don Sebastian

should sufficiently make answere, without any other proceedings or diligation in his cause, unto that which on the fourth day was proposed by the Auditor general, accompanied, as beforeare mentioned. To whom he replied.

That it were most unmeetly course to take upon them to examine such iudges him without proces: but rather that they shoulde present him to the Portugals, who had both mouri-
ficial hands binne in him, and sentenced him. For on their relation
and their testimony, ought to depend the true proesse and ap-
probation of his busynesse. Affirmyng, that if it were possible
for him to liue a thousand years longer, he would never answer
otherwise: And that if they shoulde determine to doe justice on
him, without any other order or proesse, hee must take God for
truly Judge who knowes the truth of this matter, and that he
is the proper and true King of Portugall, & Don Sebastian.
wherefore, if you are so disposed, take your course in effecting
that, upon which heretofore you purposed.

The officers appointed for this affaire, being gone
from him with this answere, he went incontinently and
threw himselfe downe on his knees before the Crucifix,
and began to dispise and prepare himselfe for death.
He fasted the space of three dayes with bread & water:
He made his generall confession, and received the holy
Sacraments. As he thus attended his laste houre, before
the said moneth of Aprill was ended, they sent againe vnto
him for his finall answere. To which message hee
made the like answere as before. And vpon these his
last words, hee was iudged and condemned by the Ca-
fallians to be led in ignominy through the streets of Na-
plas, and from thence to labour in the Gallicies all the rest
of his life. 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King of Portugall.

one of the Castle, and mounted him on an Asse, & led him openly thorow the streetes of the City, three Trumpets marching afore him, with a Cryer, who cryed with a lowd voyce, *This is the iustice which his Catholicke Majestie hath commannded to bee executed.* Hee hath commannded this man shold be thus shamefully led vp and downe, and that he shold perpetually be doom'd to the Galleys, for naming himselfe to be Don Sebastian King of Portugall, being no other then a Calabrian. And still before the Cryer beganne, the Trumpets sounded, and so continued to the end. And when they named King, he would cry alowd, *Why, so I am.* And when they layd, *Being no other then a Calabrian:* hee would answeire, *That is false.* Yet notwithstanding in the repetition of these wordes, all the while that they were pronounced by the Cryer, hee no whit hindred the course of iustice, nor once moued himselfe against it.

Now must you note, that the Castilians not knowing how to verifie that he was the said *Marcus Tulius Cartizone*, as they indowed him withall at the first, when he was deliuered vnto them, they proclaymed him at that howre, by the indefinite name of a *Calabrian*.

This act bringeth an extreme amazement to al the whole city, and ingenders a great sorrow, & causeth much compunction in the hearts of all men; insomuch, that they were away stroken with wonder, and full of astonishment. They looked one vpon another with a silent strangenesse, and were vnable to utter so much as one word one to another, the eldon

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greatnesse of their griefe stopping the passage of their speach. And if any amongst them were heretofore perswaded, that he was a Calabrian, after they had now beheld his owne proper person, & this so strange a spectacle, they were confirmed in this beleefe, and did certainly assur themselves, that he whom they thus reprochefully led vp and downe vpon an Ass, was the very right & true *Don Sebastian, King of Portugall;* and they were touched with such great compasione and remorsfull fellow-feeling, in beholding this his miserable estate, and the iniustice wherewith they did intrate him, that they were not able to refraine from teares: the fighes and lamentations of one, inciting the rest to the same, who mourned and bewayled his miserie, whilst the King himselfe cryed out in this pitifull maner:

I am in the bands of mine enemis, who worke what themselves will upon this my body, but my soule I recommend unto God, who bath creased it, and knowes the truth, and can witness for me, that I am the same, whom I profess and say I am.

After they had carried him thus throughout the Citie, they brought him to the Kings roiall Gallies, wherinto he was no sooner entred, but they presently pulled off his owne apparell, and put vpon him a flauish attire, and placed him at the prow of the Galley, where hee remained a whole day: and the next day following, they put him with a gard, in a little Barke that was linked to the Galley, whither there repaired a great concourse of people of diuers nations: Amongst the which, were present, a great number of noble

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noble personages, and of very honourable houses, who steadily viewing his viage, and marking him with an especiall attention, and a most searching eye, Without doubt(said they) this is that true D. Sebastian, King of Portugall.

The first day, they rankt him in the Galleyes, and shaued off the haires both of his head and beard, the which were gathered vp, & kept by those that stood by, as a most precious thing, and of great esteeme.

This being done, they fetterd him with chaynes, signifying unto him, that he should not be bound to rowe. Some French Lords were present at most of these proceedings : and amongst the rest, a sonne of Monsieur de Berault (who is now at this day nominated for to be Ambassador of Castile) and a Gentleman, who is a follower of his, with some others of the same sorte.

In these dayes of so great affliction, the King ceased not to continue in his nayly prayers and fastings, with such admiration of those that beheld it, that they held him for a Saint : and by the meanes of his patience, modestie, and other apparent demonstrations of his vertues, he gained so much reputation amongst those with whom he liued, that they were inforced to confesse, that the truth of this matter was couered and hidden, by the inuentions and subtilties of his enemies, and maintained, that he was the rightfull Don Sebastian King of Portugall.

Many of verie good qualities haue writ out of Naples into diuers partes of Europe, touching the successse of this affayre, according to the truthe

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thereof, and in such forcible manner, that as many as are either in the Court of Rome, or in Italy, are perswaded to believe, & doth hold most constantly for true, that this miserable Prince, is the same person hee professeth himselfe to be.

But some will happily say, that he doth deserue farre more grievous chastisement, because hee escaping aliue from the battell of Affricke, so much famoued in the world, and comming afterwards vnuknowne into his owne kingdome of Portugall, hee did not demand it againe, leauing it as a prey to his enemies; which hath occasioned so many mens deatthes, so many and so diuers misaduentures, so many mischieves, afflictions, and miseries, as haue hapned thereby, and haue crossed those Christian people these 22. yeeres: as one, who should haue preferd the publike good, before his owne particular imaginations, and priuate fantasies. But whosoeuer shall take knowledge of his pure vertue, pietie, feare of God, wisdome, and vnderstanding, will sing another song, and onely say this: *Sic eras in saeculo*: and that God would haue it so, to the intent, that in the law of grace, there shoulde be found another Job, like vnto him in the law of nature.

These Galleyes passed from Naples into Spayne, where some do report, that they saw him at Barcelonam, in one of the Kings roiall Galleyes, and that hee sat on the third seat, and that they vsed him very wel, and serued him with verie much honour, and with great respects.

We beleue well the former, but not the latter, as
it

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it shall appear by that we shal manifest hereafter: for they are but tales and fables, divulged by his enemies, who haue publisht it so abroad, for to cloake their malicious wickednesse, and their treasonable intents, and to conserue the good loue and fauour of such as loue him with all their hearts, and who with all the arte they can, with all their soule, and with all their power seeke to regaine him, & to acknowledge him for their Lord and Master: whereas the other, preferring their owne particular interest, and forgetting wholly the common good, haue quite lost both the remembrance of their loyaltie, and the Obligation, wherein they stand bound to their Countrey.

From Berelonne, the Gallies entred into the Ocean sea, where they remayned till the beginning of the month of August, at the port of Saint Lucar de Barrares.

A Currier from his Catholike Maestic recounted to the thirde Christian King, the cause why the foresaid vessels past forth of the Mediterranean sea into the Ocean, which was a rebellion in Angra, a City in the Isle of Terceira, which is the chiefest of the Iles, which they call by the name of Acores, which is the key of all the Ocean sea: for those that come out of Affricke, out of Asia and America, are constrainyd to passe that way, as to the principal But of their navigation. The Ille is situated in 39. degrees, and some minutes, betweene the Septentrion, and the Meridian.

The certainty of this insurrection, is not yet to
be assayed.

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this day made fully knowne. Some say, that the Portugals did rise against the Catholike King, a Noble man of Spayne being a party with them. Others, that the Gouvernour of the Ile, being by nation a Castilian, did mightrily bastenado a Captaine of his regiment; who weighing with himself, that he could not challenge his superior the field, & that he remained in an Ile innironed round about with the sea, & 300. leagues from *Lisborne*, he resolued to take some other course to satisfie his vengance vpon him. For effecting of which revenge, he discovered his intention to his souldiours, and especially to the Portugals, of the said Ile: whome hee finding propitious, and fully bent to yeeld him their best assistance, for to make himselfe satisfaction for the wrong he was offered, hee determined to kill the Gouvernour, and to rise with the whole Ile, in favour of the Portugals: which was effected after the same maner, as it was resolution.

This revolt was the cause that his Catholike Majestie caused his Galleyes to come from *Naples* into the Ocean.

Yet for all this, will I not deliver neither the one nor the other cause for currit: for they are but fables, framed out of the forge of the enemy, whose custome it is to sow such false tales, to see how the world will stand affected with it, and to discover the hairenes, as well of the nobler, as the vulgar sorte. It is rather to be thought, that his Majestie commaundered the sayd Galleyes to come out of *Naples* into the Ocean, vpon the rumour of those forces that were raysed in

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England, being designed (as some say) to enter Portugall.

But whatsoeuer they say, so it was, that his Gallyes came downe thither: and it shall suffice vs for our purpose, to knowe for certayne, that the Royall Galley of Naples, in which Don Sebastian, King of Portugall was put, rides at Saint Lucar de Barrameda, and that the said Don Sebastian is within her in the maner aforesaid.

On the twelfth or thirteenth day of the said moneth, there arriued in Fraunce in a Shippe of the Roebours, two French marchants, well knowne to bee men of credit and of trueth, who did assure, as well by word of mouth, as by letters written to persons of Honour in Paris,

That they haue seene the foresayd prisoner at Saint Lucar de Barrameda, within the Royall Galley of Naples: And that they speake vnto him: And that they sawe him in chaynes poore and miserable: And that they offered him Lytten, and Siluer, and other commodities, which hee would by no meanes take, but refused their kindnesse, and returned them thankes: And that hee brooked his affliction with wonderfull patience: And that all they of the Gallyes did acknowledge him to bee the same that himselfe had sayd he was, and did generally call him King: And that he is serued by two Gally-slaves that are Turkes: That hee labours not at the Oare; But in all things else is vsed like the rest of the slaves: And that the Duke of Medina Sidonia and his wife, had a desire to see him, who hauing

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talked a long time with him, the King demanded of him, if hee had that Iword still which hee gaue him, when hee embark'd himselfe for Barbarie.

The Duke made answere, that indeed *Dom Sebastian* King of Portugall presented him with a sword, which he bestowed vpon him before his imbarking, which he had caused to be kept in his Armory amongst the rest.

Since that you haue it then (replied the King) I pray you let me intrane that it may bee brought hither: for although it be now foure and twenty yeres since I gaue it you, I doubt not but I shall know it full well. The Duke had commanded some douzen to be brought: the which the King having severally viewed, told him, Mine is not amongst any of these. Then the Duke willed they shold bring all the rest. And the King espying it in the hands of him that brought them, Lo, Duke (sayd he) behold the sword which I gaue you, when I past into Affricke.

There was in the company of the Duchesse, a Negro, whom the King knew, & said, that he had serued him for the washing of his lynnens, being one of his Launderers, when hee reigned in Portugall. The Duke seeing these things to be so apparant, and so probably true, that they seemed miraculous vnto him, blest himselfe with many a croise, and was scene to goe from him with a heauy and a sorrowfull countenance, and weeping, as it were, through compassion and mere pitty, to see so miserable a Prince, in so wretched and vnhappy an estate. And the most part of the Castilians themselues, subiects to King Philip,

Philip King of Portugall, and F.

Philip lamented with these so many signes and testimonies of truerth, shewbeit they dare not speake it openly, yet notwithstanding in their priuate discourses they wil not stick to say, That it is impossible, that this man should be any other, thē the true *Don Sebastian*; And that it is to be feareed, that God will swallow them all in hell, if the Catholike King restore not all that vnto him, whiche of right appertayneth vnto him. But those, who doe not looke on these great miracles, with the eyes of pitty, say that he is possessed with a devill.

This Duke (if I am not deceyued) was called *D. Alphonse de Guzman le Bon*, the tenth Count of *Niebla*, and the seuenth Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, who in the yeare 1578. the King *Don Sebastian* arriuing at *Cadiz*, for to goe into *Affricke*, receyued him with great royaltie, magnificent feastings, vwith Tilting, & Tourning, vvhich Bul-bayting, and other sportes and pastimes, such as the Ile could afford.

The sayd King continued eight dayes with the Duke, who (they say) tooke much traualfe with him, to dissuade him from passing into *Barbary* in his owne person.

This considered, men need not to think it strange if the Duke had a desire to see him, and also to speake with him. Nor that likewise which the Rochelers report, touching theisword, and the *Negro*, since that the wife and Ladie of the sayd Duke, is Dame *Anne de Silo*, daughter to K. *Enrich de Siba*, a Portugall, and Prinee of *Eboli*, who gouerned the kingdome of *Castile* for many yeres, who might verie well retaine

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the sayd Negra in her service, by tyme whiche he had bee ne
brought vp in the Princes house of Portugall, whom
we haue diuers letters written from Cales, into
many places round about, which wee finde to be as
followeth; in 1513, in the yere of our Lord 1513,
well iij. the xvij. day of Spayne, sixtie seuen Mar-
chamus, Inhabitantes of this towne, men of the most
credit & wealth amongst them, who reported they
had seene Don Sebastian, King of Portugall, in the
Kings Galley of Naples, at Saint Lucas de Barrameda,
and that they saw him chayned as a prisoner, and in-
treated as the rest of the slugs, but serued with more
respect, and free from the othes: which favour, it is
thought, was obtained for him by the Popes fauour.

They added moreover, that many old men, Portu-
galles of divers sortes, in great abundance, came thither
to see him, and that all of them did confess and main-
tayne, that this was the true Don Sebastian King of
Portugall; and that the Castillians dyed with a lowd
vuyce, in these termes, which we haue here aboue
mentioned, touching the wrath of God hanging o-
uer Spayne.

And if wee shall but weigh all the successes of this
King, his peregrinations thorow the world, his im-
prisonments, his deliuernace out of Venice, the ma-
ner of his comming from Florence vnto Naples, his
sentence, and execution vpon it, it makes the case
appear in our sight, miraculos and full of wonder:
But aboue all, his embarking and arriuall at Saint Lu-
cas de Barrameda. And yee beside all these, this is a rare
and extraordinary thing, that the Gallies, comming
downe

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downe from Naples into the Ocean sea, did fute in
such conformity, and correspondence with the anci-
ent old prophecies, which touch these aduentures.
but he deuotes selfe to his Father, Doctor Sampayo, a religious &
holy man, of the order of Preachers, being at Paris
the last yeare; hath assured many men, that hee had
seen in the Library of S. Isidore, in a certayne booke,
a prophecy, which we wil openly deliuer vnto you:
to wit, That the King, Don Sebastian, shoulde come out
of Naples, upon a horse of wood, which out of the Mediter-
ranean sea, shoulde enter into the Ocean, and that his horse
shoulde rest at Sainte Lucar de Barrameda.

See, what Father Sampayo hath truely recounted to
these persons touching this Prophecie: the same is
confessed and confirmed answ, by the religious men
of that Monastery: For it hath bene communicated
and declared to diuers of them. Also, they haue writ
the verie same to some of his friends. And within
the selfe same Library haue shewed the prophe-
cie to soime such secular Gentlemen, as stand well af-
fected to the liberty of this vnsfortunate King. And
forasmuch as the laid father Sampayo is farre frō hence,
we cannot cite the very words of the prophecy, nor
the Author of it. Yet notwithstanding, it shall make
very well for that we haue in hand, if wee shall but
know that which is found written touching the ad-
uenture, & prosperous haps of this vnhappy Prince, by
men of great learning, & holines of life: which if we
doe we may the more easly be excused. Saint Isidore,
a very wise and learned man, and of the bleud roiall,
as being the sonne of Theodora, and of Seuerian,
sonne to Thierry, King of the Ostrogothes and of Italy,

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who flourished about the yere 580, hath left vnto vs in writing: *Occlusus Rex, his p[re]dictus in Hispaniam veniet in equo ligno, quem nullos videntes, illum esse non credent, &c.* Which is as much to say, A secret and vnknowne King, exceeding devoutly giuen, shall come into Spayne vpon a woalden horse, which many men seeing, shall not beleue it is he, &c.

This here is found to be published in a strange adventure lately imprinted:

A Shoot-maker of Portugall, named Bandarra, borne in the towne of Trancoso, who liued heere about some 300. yeres since, hath left vnto vs in writing in Portugall verie, very many Prophecies vpon diuers and sundry subiects: Amongst the which, there are found some, which intreat *Del Incuberto: uidelices*, Of the concealed and hidden Prince; in one part whereof, we haue obserued the accomplishment in the person of King *Don Sebastian*. And if those which remaine behinde, shall prove but so true as those that are past, doubtlesse wee shall see this King seated in his Royall throne.

The poore labouring people of Portugall retaine this as an old tradition:

That a time shal come, wherew[er] a King, whose name shall be as it were *De Bestia*, shall disapeare for a time; and that after that hee and his Realme shall haue suffred many afflictions and calamities, the verie selfe same King, whom all the world holdeth for dead, shall rise againe, and gayne bis throne with incredible happynesse. In which tradition, we are to note one thing, concerning the name of *Bestia*: For the Peasants of Portugall, instead of

King of Portgall.

saying, *Sebastiano*, pronounce *Bestiam*: so that, taking away the last letter of the word, there remaines *Bestia*. Moreouer, we may also perswade our selues, that this tradition of those base, rusticke, and barbarous men, shall haue his full accomplishment in the person of this Prince, hitherto so vnsfortunate. It is no such strange & vnusuall thing, to see God permit, that we behold his secrets in the mouth of ignorant persons, since that his Sonne hath taught vs, *Abscondisti ea a sapientibus, & reuelasti ea parvulus*. And we may as well, by the permission of God, see this rusticke prophecie fulfilled, as they did that, which runneth thorough the mouthes of the laborers of *Beaufse*, in these latter yeeres of the King that was, which was by tradition deliuered still from the father to the sonne.

The yeere one thousand, ffe hundred, eightie nine,
A new King unto the throne of Portgall shall clime.
The yeere one thousand, ffe hundred and ninety,
Farre more bares, then sheepe shall you see.

We haue also elsewhere, another old fellow, who hath composed a booke in Castilian verse, which serues as an explication of those prophecies of Saint *Isidore*, and of some other, who haue writ of the *Inciubiero*. In which booke I haue read some 45. yeres since, many curious things, which if I could remember them, would at this time stand me in good stead. But because I read them in my youth, without any notice of things to come, or imagining of any changes or revolutions to happen in the world these 24.

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yeeres past; and besides, being then vncapable of vnderstanding them, made me the more negligent in the apprehension of them: onely my memory hath in a confus'd manner, furnished me with a Poeme of seven lines, very fit for our present purpose. And not long since, a Gentleman of Portugall, a faithfull servant to his King, and very desirous of his countries liberty, gavd it me in writing.

Vendra el Incuberto,

Vendra cierto.

Entrera en el huerto,

Por el puerto,

Qu'espia mas a cu del muro?

T lo que parece oscuro,

Se viraclaro, y abierto.

Which is as much to say:

The vnuknowne shall come: garden;

He shall come for certaine, and shall enter at the
By the gate, which is nearest to the wall:

And that which seemeth darke and obscure,
Shall appeare full cleare, and be discovered.

For the better vnderstanding of these verfes, wee
are to vnderstand what this garden, and what this
wall is: for the exposition and vnderstanding of these
two words, shall give vs light to the rest, and shal
lay open to our view, those admirabile things, which
a simple Poeme prophecieth vnto vs.

We are then to understand, that this garden may

bee

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is taken for the countrey, which exten^sis it selfe beyond the Mount *Capse*, which is in Spaine, at the mouth of the Streight of *Gibraltar*, fronting on Mount *Abyla*, which is situated on the other side of the sayd Streight, in *Affricke*, which are the two Mountaynes, which are named by the Ancient, *Hercules Pillars*, as farre as the riuver, which the Latines call *Betis*, and is named now at this day, by the Inhabitants, *Gussal quiber*, a name, imposed by the Moores, after they had made themselves Lords of Spaine, which signifieth in our language, Great-water: for *Guad*, in the Arabian tongue, is as much as water, and *Quiber* signifieth great.

The Ile of *Cales* is in that countrey, and was once faire greater, then now it is. All this countrey is very fertill, plentifull, and delightsome.

Ancient Authors doe report of it, that if their sheepe should goe but thirty dayes without letting of bloud, they would die with farnesse.

In this countrey did *Homer* dwel before he grew blind, which was in the yeere 1307. after the flood, and 255. before the foundation of *Rome*, and a thousand before the incarnation of Christ. In those daies they called it *Melesegines*. They thinke haue seene the fruitfulness and good temperature thereof, affirme, that these were the Elision fieldes, whither the gods sent the soales of the blessed. Whence we see clearely, that this countrey is the garden of Spaine, and so we like wels call it.

Y^ere there are some Authors, notwithstanding, who maintaine & approve with very strong and evident

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reasons, that Lisborne is the garden of Spaine; with the appurtenances thereunto belonging: For as much as it is a very pleasant Territorie, large, fertill, plentiful, fayre, and delectable, wherein grow great abundance of all fruits, the most excellent, and the most perfitt that Europe affordeth.

Your elder writers affirme, that the mares that liue thereabout, will be impregnated by the wind, and that the colts which come of them, seeme rather to flye then runne, so swift they are of foot.

Flisses (whom writers allot vnto vs, as founder of the sayd Citie) and his companions, arrived after his shipwracke, in these quarters, and entring into the Ocean sea by Tagus, moued by the fertilitesse of the Territorie, with the waters, & the abundance of fish, that were bred in thesayd riuer, being so deepe, and so marueilous fit for all kind of commodities, besides the great store of Gold, which seemed to be in those sands, he named it *Theodora*, which in the Greeke tongue, signifieth Gods gift. So that the garden of Spaine is that countrey, which we affirme to bee betweene the mount *Calpe*, and the riuer of *Guadiana*: Or else the towne of Lisborne, with her Territories.

This King *Don Sebastian* having entred some of these parts with prosperity, it importeth vs a little for the verification of this Prophecie, whether the one or the other be the garden of Spaine.

Touching the wall, all they that are well conceit and praiised in the ancient Histories of Spayne, confess, that it is the Ile of *Gades*, which they call *Gades*,

and

and by reason of the affinity of the G. with the C.,
is conuerted into the name of *Cades*. *A* yd bñrof aii

And for yhe bñre declaring from whence this
name came, it is necessarie that wee heare alleage
some ancient Histories, whiche teach vs, that there are
sixe men that bear the name of *Hercules*: whereof,
two of them haue stiled eche others reputation.
One was sonne vnto *Iniper* & *Alcmena*: the other,
sonne of the same fader, and of his suster *Io* *Lao-
tima*. And this *Hercules* is adored with greate reuerence
at *Tyrifbia*.

The Histories do report, that hee commaunded
the *Gaditanis* by a dreame, who were the inhabitanys
of that Citie, that they shold passe into Spayne,
and build a Temple vnto him in *Cales*, where his
name shold be held in veneration.

For to accomplish this commaundement, the
Gaditanis imbarkeid themselves in the yere two
hundred thirty five, after the foundation of Rome:
and sayling by the *Mediterranean sea*, they entred
the *Ocean*: and not farre from the mouth of the
Sueige, they landed at *Cales*.

There began they to build a towne, obseruing
the customes and Ceremonies of the *Hetruscians*,
who did (as *M. Varro* mentioneth) couple a Bull
and a Cowe under one yoke, and so made a deepe
furrowe with their plowshares, in a circular or round
figure, whose circuit they drew as large as the City
should bee, which they intended to build. The
plow-share made the furrow, and the earth they
threw vp, formed their vallies. So did *Romulus*,

when

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when he vnderooke the foundation of Rome: as it is storied by *Dionisius Halicarnassus*. So did *Aeneas* also, according to the testimony of *Virgil*.

Interea Aeneas orbem designat aratro.

And thus in this maner, was the sayd place held afterwards for a thing holy, and religious.

As soone as the building of this towne and temple was bruted in the world, great multitudes out of *Europē*, *Affricke*, and *Asia*, came to see it. And in after yeeres, the *Carthaginians*, considering that the inhabitants thereof, as being all of one countrie, (for they and the *Gaditanes* came both out of *Tyr*) would continue still friends vnto them, determined to vnder-take the conquest of *Spaine*.

And for the better effecting their designe, they cloaked their ambition, with pietie and religion, as I shall shew you: giving the *Spaniards* to understand, that it was hot fit, since so many out of all parts of the world came to visit this Cittie, and the temple belonging vnto it, and to doe sacrifice vnto the God theredf, of whom they had received such exceeding benefites, that the said God should bee worshipped in so poore a temple, and of so base a structure, the walles thereof being no better then dust and earth: And therefore would intreat them, that they might haue leaue to build a greater, a richer, and more sumptuous temple.

The *Spaniards*, not suspecting any ill that might succeed, nor any wyl being iclous of the *Carthagini-*
ans

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ans at that time, did easily condescend to their request, suffering them to obtaine whatsoeuer they desired.

Prestly hercupon, the *Carthaginians* began, with incredible haste to build a mightie huge temple of squared stone, and so strong, that it might serue them in stead of a castle, for the effecting of this their intention.

There were also all along the temple some strong buildings, saying they were to serue for the Priests, the officers, and the servants of the sayd temple.

Not content with this, acquainting the *Spaniards* with the bad entertainment, which those receiuied which came with such great devotion, and vnder-tooke such long iournies for to visite the house of this their God, that they might haue where to retire themselves, and to shelter themselves for all seasons, that they would permit them to build a greater number of houses, for to lodge and receive these poore pilgrimes.

In a word, the *Carthaginians* obtained all that they would, and ioyning one house to another, they made a very strong place, by meanes whereof, they grew great Lords in Spaine. And the same report is now at this day very common also in the mouthes of many. When the Earle of Essex tooke the said towne by force, the Inhabitants trembled, and cried out, Is it possible that the walles of Spayne shal bee taken by the enemy? O God, what shall we do?

Out of this, which hath bin said, you may clearely see, that this is that wall, and that garden, which the

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Author of these Prophecies hath spokē of in his ver-
ses, So that in knowing this, wee may easily haue
knowledge of the gate which is on the hicher side of
the wall, which must be that of Saint Lucar de Barra-
mala, which is on the other side in the Ocean sea,
some fwe leagues distant from Cales.

God graue nocht this yemore and, holy Prince,
Don Sebastian, King of Portugall, fulfilling all that
which is prophecie of him, may enter into the pos-
session of his kingdome, for the peace and tranquilli-
ty of his countreis, & the common good of all Chri-
stendome. Amen. Farewell, the last of August. 1602.

After I had ended this present discourse,
Anomes came oue of diuers places, and letters
sent by many persons worthy of credit, who
confirm all this that hath beeē spoken of D. Se-
bastian. Adding withall that the Duke of Me-
dina Sidonia sent afterward aboord the Gallies,
fourc men, which had both seene, knowne, spoken,
and serued the said King all the time hee lay at
Cales, before hee past into Affrike, which were
eight dayes, for to see, and examine, whether hee
were the verie same or no. These men saw him,
spake to him, and demanded him many things,
himselfe noch nothing to what end they thus exa-
mined him. VV^e his chusing to the Duke, did a-
wolch with many othes. That this man, was that
verie

King of Portugall.

verie selfe same right and true Don Sebastian,
King of Portugall, whome bee had receiued at
Cales, with such great ioy and feasting, in the yere
1578. Some say that the Duke wrot letters of all
this that had passed vnto the Catholike King:
And besides, that with these his letters, and ra-
tification of what he had seene, and heard, he sent
the said men for to testifie the trueth of it.

God grant for his mercies sake, and for our
deliuerie out so many troubles and miseries, that
those Prophecies set downe in the two last lines
of those verses in the Castilian tongue, before re-
citcd, may quickly be fulfilled, to wit:

Y lo, que paresce escuro
Se vra claro, y abierto.

GEntle Reader, there are many more proofes
and testimonies of this miserable King, which
shall ere long be published, with a declarati-
on of all his time employed, since the
battell in Affrike, 1578.

till the month of Sep-
tember last past.

1602..

FINIS.